



## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Press, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

CHESTER B. BOWELL, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California.

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Largest Circulation - The Most News.

(Safely in Advance.)

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THE BANNER YEAR.

The statistical reports of the commercial agencies published in another edition of this morning's Republican will come in the nature of a surprise to almost every one. We have known, of course, that the year was a prosperous one to the country at large, but we have hardly realized that in those things which best mark prosperity we have surpassed a full hundred per cent the best previous year in history.

For the first time in the history of the country the exports of manufactured articles exceeded the imports of such articles, and the total excess of exports over imports was more than twice as great as it had ever been before. The net imports of gold, marking the balance of trade, were also twice as great as ever before. Wheat reached the highest price known for thirty years, and maintained for the year an average price higher than for nearly twenty years. The production of pig iron surpassed the best product of any previous year, and still further surpassed the best record ever made by Great Britain. Prices as a whole were steady and futures fewer than for many years.

The record of prosperity is of course not uniform. The price of cotton was so low that the cotton districts have not shared fully in the general prosperity. The wheat crop of California was a total and the fruit crop a partial failure, a combination of circumstances which would have brought hard times under any ordinary conditions, but which has, instead, left us a moderate degree of prosperity instead of the phenomenal prosperity of the rest of the country, in which we shall probably share next year.

The financial barometer, like the meteorological one, has its "highs" and "lows." We cannot prevent their alternation, but good law and public enterprise will increase the "highs" and limit the "lows." The favorable movement that was just begun is the highest we have ever experienced. It will make us prosperous for a time in spite of ourselves. But it can make us still more prosperous if we help it, and the reaction which might follow can be postponed and possibly averted if we will keep our heads and look for industrial activity rather than speculative boom.

The year 1898 is politically and internationally the most memorable one in the history of this generation. Unquestionably it is almost as memorable. It marks our entrance to the position of the leading financial and commercial power of the world, as it has marked our entrance into a wider political power.

The verdict in the Batkin case is a surprise, not because there was any general public doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, but because of the popular impression, partly well founded and partly not, that murderers are not convicted in California. The fact that a verdict of guilty was so promptly found in this case, after so short a trial, will have a good effect in removing the unfortunate impression which has prevented the law from being a terror to evil doers. If the sentence is promptly executed, without long and technical delays, it will have a still better effect. If any substantial doubt can be raised as to the guilt of Mrs. Batkin and any further proceedings can resolve that doubt, no one will object to the expense or the delay. But the habit of interposing trivial and vexatious technical delays, which do not profess to go to the merits of the case, is one which should be done away with.

Two incidents this week illustrate the promptness with which modern news service accomplishes its purpose. Senator Morell died in Washington one day this week at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the Republican the same morning contained the news of his death, an account of his life, and editorial comment on his public services. Ambassador Honore died in Washington at four o'clock yesterday morning and before four o'clock copies of the Republican containing the news of his death and a brief account of his life were sold on the streets. The difference in time between Washington and California was more than enough to telegraph the news, write the biography, put it in type, and have it on the streets in a completed newspaper. We mention this not in a spirit of boasting, for the Republican did no more than any other enterprising morning newspaper, but merely to illustrate the completeness of modern news service.

The senatorial fight as carried on in the San Francisco newspapers is becoming more and more farcical. All the heavy batteries of metropolitan journalism have been leveled for weeks against a single man, who is not, so far as any member of the legislature has heard, even a candidate. The process of "shelling the woods" to smoke out an enemy suspected to be hidden there is not unknown in war, but a general who should waste his heavyed ammunition for weeks on the same patch of woods and finally stir up two dilapidated army mules would not gain much honor, and would certainly not report a glorious victory if these two mules should run away. Yet the San Francisco newspapers will doubtless claim that they have saved the state if it shall turn out, as is likely, that even Colored Burros two alleged supporters one of whom, by the way, killed a man yesterday, are ready to rally to the support of some one else.

The new year comes in with a rain. It is a good omen. May it continue in the same way, and end with a general day of prayer for dry weather.

## NO POSITIVE PLAN YET.

No better illustration of the weakness of the anti-expansion cause could be found than the two letters sent from Frank H. Short, of this city, published in this morning's Republican. Mr. Short is a man of ability, he has considered the question carefully and argued it exhaustively; his letters have given space on the editorial page of one of the largest newspapers in San Francisco. Whatever can be said on the subject he has said, and whatever weakness his argument shows is necessarily a weakness of the cause and not of its advocate.

Mr. Short's first letter attracted considerable attention but met with the natural objection that it argued only against the annexation of the Philippines and not in favor of any alternative proposition. The second letter was written in answer to this objection. It is two columns long, and contains just seven lines which directly propose anything we might do with the Philippines; all the rest is devoted to the things we ought not to do with them. And this is felt seven lines more than any other intelligent anti-expansionist has devoted to this branch of the subject.

## HUMANITY AND EXPANSION

Any suggestion that the policy of tropical colonization is in the interest of humanity and civilization is likely to be met with scolding incredulity. "Let us be honest," say the sceptics, "and if we must have a hand in the international game, let us at least not be hypocrites about it, but frankly acknowledge that we are taking possession of the Philippines simply because we are strong enough to do so and think it will."

Well, let us be honest, then. Let us concede that pure missionary enthusiasm has very little to do with the case; that the fate of the individual Filipino is not of the least consequence to us, and that we might never have concerned ourselves about the fate of the whole race if the fortunes of war had not put that fate in our hands. Does it follow that the interests of civilization have nothing to do with our colonial ambitions?

Civilization, especially a transitional civilization, is not always a good thing for the individuals affected by it. Often it is a fatal disease instead. Yet it is in the interest of human progress that civilization be spread, even where it is a curse and a blight. It was a good thing, and pleasing to the Lord, when the Hebrews put the Canaanites to fire and sword and stole their lands from them. It was a good thing, in fact it was the one best thing in history, when the aboriginal inhabitants of Europe were exterminated by the Aryan immigrants, and it was a good thing, not for civilization but for civilization and the world, when the same process was repeated by their descendants in America.

In the eyes of the civilized world, responsibility for the Philippines passed to us when the fortunes of war put their fate in our hands. The fact that we did not find it convenient to take actual possession of the whole archipelago at once does not alter the case in the least. It is not conquest or possession, but the fact that we had destroyed the only existing authority of its own that made it necessary for us to establish authority there. That responsibility we can not evade, simply because whatever we may do or omit to do will have a result which can preselect and must therefore be presumed to intend.

The tropes have been let alone until now. Apart from contact with the civilized world, they have been permitted to fight and eat each other and enjoy the government that results from this process, just as the wild beasts are given the same freedom. But the tropes are now entering within the sphere of history. They are to be guided and governed by the civilized nations. There is only one way to govern them and they will be governed in that way. The problem has its difficulties, but it will be solved because it must be. Its solution is the chief impending problem of civilization. We have the responsibility of solving one small portion of it through us. We can meet that responsibility or turn it over to some one else, but we can not deny it. And if we are afraid to meet it, we are simply afraid to live in the age in which the world must meet it.

## A PLAIN QUESTION OF LAW

The year just closing has been one of the most memorable in our history. It is the most prosperous year, by a full hundred per cent, that this country has ever had. It is the first year that we have become an international financial power. Far more important, it is the first year in which we have become a world power at all. A year ago we were regarded in the world as an overgrown youthful people, capable of doing many things vigorously, but not ranking with the great powers. It may not speak well for civilization that respect is only to be gained by force of arms, but it is in this way that we have gained a degree of respect which we never succeeded in getting in any other way. We have taken a new standing in the world, turned our whole national policy toward new problems, and developed a national self-confidence such as only great events can produce.

As we enter on the closing year of the century a longer retrospect is also appropriate. A hundred years ago the century of revolutions was just closing. The world had emancipated itself from the tyranny of kings, traditions and superstitions. It was a negative century, which had pulled down much and built up little. But it had established political equality and freedom as the only true standard of enlightened government, and intellectual freedom as the only true means of reaching the truth. Building on the ground that the election was regularly held and its result unquestioned, and to the effect that Congress has no power to exclude a polygamist, but only to expel him, by a two-third vote after he is admitted. But the Examiner arrogantly asserts that it does not agree with this opinion, and even the conservative New York Star speaks of it as a doubtful question.

As a matter of fact there is no more doubt about the whole question than there is that the House of Representatives has the right to originate revenue bills and has the right to make treaties. The Constitution makes each house the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members. There is no question in this case of the election or returns. The election was regularly held and its result unquestioned, and to the effect that he is the only one who has any chance of election. And this, too, in the very week that the same newspapers have been filled with gibes of the long and honorable career of Senator Morell! We have no idea what this newspaper discussion has any resemblance whatever to the actual situation at Sacramento, but it does represent a very popular conception in politics. It is only a choice of evils. But, in the name of decent politics and decent journalism, can not somebody propose a candidate and advise his election on the ground that he is the one man eminently fitted for the place? Are there no such men in California? Or is the state merely incapable of honoring itself by selecting them to represent it?

Cuba is free (from Spain) and the Examiner (according to the Examiner) did it all. The New Year came in with a welcome rain. The Examiner predicted the weather report, predicting the rain. Now, why doesn't the Examiner claim that it brought the rain?

One of the first cases in which this

be the chief characteristic, at least of its first half. The history of the world up to this time has been the history of two races and a few countries in one zone. Other men have lived and died, but they were outside of history. From now on history will include the whole world, and the main problem will be the assimilation of the races which it has hitherto simply excluded.

There is too much indiscriminate firing of pistols on the streets of Fresno. When the clock struck 12 last night everybody shouted and fired off his "gun." Nobody was hurt, but some body might have been. Bullets that go up must come down, and they sometimes come down where they do harm. And a shot fired recklessly into the air sometimes enters an upper window. Whenever a shot breaks out in Fresno whoever fires it test pulls out his revolver and fires it off to give the alarm. And he always has a revolver. The habit, handed down from old mining days, has continued long after the reason for it has ceased. It is not necessary and it is dangerous. It makes many a difficulty that ought to result in two bloody noses result in something far more serious. It is a bad habit, and a very good one to swear off this morning.

Within a few moments of the appointed time the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Estelle C. Fisher, announced the coming of the bridal party. The young Master Walter Clements, the four-year-old nephew of the bride, came first, followed by the two little flower girls - Lois M. Scott of Fresno, and Naomi Clements of Los Angeles. Then came the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, F. M. Fisher, followed by the maid of honor, Miss Myrtle Woods of Tulare. Next followed Miss Blanche Jackson and Miss Lizzie Fisher, bridesmaids. From the west door entered two of the ushers, Fred Vincent and Orrin Pfeiffer, joined by the minister, Rev. A. A. Davies. From the east vestry door came two ushers, Thad Jones and Richard Landers. Following close behind, came the happy groom, Mr. Painter, on the arm of his best man, Fred Lord of New York, and they walking merrily down the aisle, the bride and her escort at the public aisle, and all turned to the right, where the ladies took their positions on the left and the gentlemen on the right, leaving the center clear for the contracting parties.

The gown of the bride was white lace-collared silk with mouse-rose de soi and d'Alencon lace. She wore natural orange blossoms in her hair, and a large bouquet of the same in her hand. The maid of honor, Miss Woods, wore a handsome gown of blue Alstroemeria satin and chiffon. The first bridesmaid, Miss Lizzie Fisher, wore a lavender gown of brocaded duchess lace with pearl embroidery. Miss Blanche Jackson, second bridesmaid, wore a lovely white silk gown with pearl passamanery chiffon and lace. The two little ushers (Lois and Naomi) were very beautiful in white silk lace and ribbons, and many of the ushers' boutonnieres of white carnations in the chalice with their bouquets of orange blossoms to strew in the pathway of the lovely bird of the evening, the bride.

The gentlemen were the conventional black and looked very handsome. The bridal party were dressed in a very skillfully arranged musical and literary program.

No less than 500 guests were present and no one departed at midnight who did not wish that New Year came earlier than once a year.

The hall in which the exercises were held presented the appearance of a neatly arranged parlor. The floor was covered with carpets and rugs, here and

there were tables at which the guests played cards or other games. On one corner of the room, in which the tabernacle was held, was a hidden from view by a gauze curtain of lacing. Palms and evergreens were everywhere in evidence.

The program was short, but exceptionally well done. The first number was an instrumental solo by the Queen Esther Circle, of which Miss Fisher was a very popular member, and was a vivacious player of evergreen garlands and clusters of paper and ferns, plentifully sprinkled with white chrysanthemums. The chalice which had been set apart for the bridal party was specially beautified for the occasion, the central feature being a large bunch of white chrysanthemums and sandalwood, under which the bride and groom stood.

Within a few moments of the appointed time the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Estelle C. Fisher, announced the coming of the bridal party.

The San Francisco Post has the reputation of being a comparatively well-organized paper, but when it proposes that the thriving school divortes be hanged from the nearest lamp post, endorsed a suggestion that they be put in a cage and drowned like rats, and then evidently advocates as a mild compromise, that they be boycotted and starved out of the community, it is showing evidence of that hysteria that has made the French press ridiculous.

The San Francisco school directors have shown themselves to be thieves and groundhogs. But they were the choice of the people and were the result of the sort of politics the people will not take the trouble to abolish. When San Francisco deserves better she will get better.

In the meantime the public tolerates the existence of plenty of other thieves and groundhogs, and may well tolerate these. When newspaper "roars" and society booms every one who has enough private gain at

the expense of public duty and grown rich thereby, it will be time enough to talk about drowning these school directors like rats.

The day of better politics is not hastened by such hysterical nonsense. If metropolitan newspapers make the word "alderman" synonymous with "tigie" they are doing

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# NEW YEAR AT THE CAPITAL

President McKinley's Reception.

## A Blaze of Military Uniforms.

Naval Officers and Embassadors, Pay Their Respects to the Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President and Mrs. McKinley received the season's greetings today from the great throng of callers representing every branch of public life, who attended the White House reception.

It was the first time since the present administration began that the circumstances permitted observance of this custom and this as well as the happy and prosperous circumstances under which the year begins, added to the interest and enjoyment surrounding the event.

It was an ideal mid-winter day, the air crisp and bracing and the ground was covered with snow. The executive mansion was elaborately decorated for the event, a wealth of cut flowers, palms, potted plants and ferns transforming the apartments into bowers of shrubbery and bloom. In the receiving line with the President and Mrs. McKinley were the members of the cabinet and the ladies, while back of the line stood many ladies of the army, navy, congressional and judicial circles.

Among the most notable figures in the line of callers were the foreign embassadors and ministers, the rich diplomatic uniforms of officers of the army and navy also were in full uniform, giving a military and dash to the assembly. The army group, which attracted most attention was made up of Major General Miles, Major General Shafter, Major General Lawton and Brigadier General Corbin, who, after greeting the presidential party were invited to join the receiving party.

These officers were in the full uniform of their high military ranks. Their appearance was the signal for a stir throughout the crowded apartments. After the greetings were given to President and Mrs. McKinley and the receiving party, the President invited them back of the line. Secretary Alger presented the various army officers, comprising the many hundreds of staff and bureaus and those on the retired list. The may followed, the officers being presented by Secretary Long. There were many inquiries for Admirals Sampson and Schley, who were not, however, in the city. Captain Bradley D. Evans was in the line, now stationed here.

In rapid succession delegations were received from the Smithsonian and from all the government departments, veterans of the Mexican and the civil war, the grand old loyal legion, oldest military association in the nation and several public.

The public reception lasted until 116, when the doors were closed and the President and Mrs. McKinley and party went back to the private quarters of the mansion. Mrs. McKinley remained seated most of the time. The greetings extended to her were particularly heart-felt, some of the callers bending to kiss her hands as they passed. Altogether the reception was regarded as a most auspicious and happy opening of the New Year. The reception lasted about two hours.

## Roosevelt Inaugurated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as governor of New York today. In spite of extreme cold weather, the ceremony was witnessed by a great crowd, gathered in the assembly hall of the capitol. Preceding the inauguration there was a parade of civic and military bodies. Bishop Donne, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany offered prayer, and Secretary of State McDonough administered the oath of office to the governor-elect after which Governor Elihu welcomed his successor. His address was very brief.

## Philippine Annexation.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—At a meeting of the anti-imperialist League today it was reported that direct protests against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines are coming in through the league in increasing numbers from all parts of the United States. Erving Winslow, secretary of the league, will visit Washington this week to interview several senators who have expressed a desire for a conference.

## Uncle Collis' Latest Purchase.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2.—It is rumored here today that the Huntington interests, which have recently purchased the principal street railroads of this city have concluded a deal for the purchase of the railroad of Mount Lowe, which was built by Professor T. S. C. Lowe, and lately went into the hands of a receiver. No confirmation can be obtained.

## Riots in Hungary.

BUDA PEST, Jan. 2.—Serious strikes have taken place at Nagy-Komaros, county of Pest, Hungary. The mob overpowered and dispersed the police, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The rioters then attempted to burn the residence of the local magistrate. Finally the police were reinforced and the rioters suppressed.

## The New Year in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador and John K. Gould, consul general, held the usual New Year receptions today at the United States embassy and consulate. These were largely attended by distinguished Parisians and Americans.

## GOOD TEMPLAR'S BANQUET.

A Pleasant Evening Spent at Dona-  
hoo-Emmons' Hall.

Neal Dow Lodge, 104-G, held a social and banquet at the Dona-  
hoo-Emmons' Hall yesterday evening.

The exercises were also rendered by Grand Temple Witten, pertaining to the general welfare of the order.

This was followed by the singing of the ode of the lodge, in which all the members took part. Recitations were afterwards delivered by the following:

Mrs. A. E. Pratt, Sammy Richardson, Mrs. B. Richardson, H. N. Cool, Judge Morris, Harry Wood, Mr. Barr and Mrs. W. P. Marly. Past Grand Temple Witten also delivered an address on the subject of the order. The supper which was also served at the conclusion of the program was as sumptuous as it was elaborate.

Attempted Suicide in His Cell.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2.—Frances Varela, the Italian who killed Signor Prudente Beneditti some weeks ago, was found in his cell in the county jail this morning suffering from a severe scalp wound, self-inflicted. He had evidently attempted suicide. He will probably recover.

## PERSONALS.

From Tuesday's Date. A. J. Nelly was in from Clifton yesterday.

Aymon Levy and wife are home from San Francisco.

M. H. Vandburgh of Selma, was in Fresno yesterday.

Frank Dusy of Selma, was in the county seat yesterday.

Mrs. W. Parker Lyon is home after a visit in San Francisco.

Patton G. Berry is confined to his room by a severe cold.

H. H. Stengili and wife have returned from their honeymoon.

J. B. Huntington was on the streets yesterday after a severe illness.

J. B. Dick of Bakersfield is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

Mass. S. Levy returned last evening from a week's visit in San Francisco.

Miss G. Stout has returned to her home in Reedley after a visit in this city.

S. Middlemiss, the butcher, is home after a visit in San Francisco and Alameda.

Miss Sandra Denley of San Francisco is visiting Miss Rosa Bowen at 909 P. street.

Benjamin F. Dore has returned from San Francisco, where he has been since Christmas.

Mrs. R. Baker and Miss Hepburn have returned to Porterville, after visiting in this city.

T. J. Kirk and family left for Sacramento at noon yesterday. They will live at 1111 O street.

Miss Boulan Patrick returned to her home in Visalia yesterday, after visiting the family of L. J. Miller.

A. F. Fenton, the general ex-president of the Entre Nous Club, left yesterday for New York to be gone an indefinite period.

George Clapp went to Hanford yesterday to take charge of the clothing department of Kinner-Gladwin & Company's stores.

Mrs. John McLean of Washington, Nevada county, arrived in this city Saturday evening on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McLean.

Mrs. B. Y. Gray left yesterday for Woodland after a visit to her brother and sister, W. A. Bean and Mrs. L. O. Stephens of this city.

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Fresno, Fresno County, Calif.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

CHESTER B. ROWELL, Editor and Manager.

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# GOV. GAGE'S INAUGURAL

Economy Is Its Key Note.

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION

### Abuses at the State Printing Office.

### COYOTE SCALP FRAUDS

The Governor-Elect Declares Strongly Against the Present Scheme of Paying Commissions For Recovering Claims of Counties Against the State—Lobbying Denounced—Expenses of Elections Pronounced to be Unreasonable—Excessive and Unwarrantable Appropriations Condemned—Storage Reservoirs Should be Constructed With Federal Aid.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4.—The inaugural ceremonies commenced at half-past 12 today when Governor-elect Gage left the Golden Eagle hotel, escorted by representatives of the National Guard of California.

Governor Gage rode in a carriage drawn by six white horses in which was the retiring Governor, James H. Budd, commander-in-chief of the militia of California.

It was a highly company, resplendent in gold lace and brilliant uniform. Among the notables in the procession were Lieutenant Governor-elect Peter and Lieutenant Governor-elect Jacob H. Neff, General Peeler, General A. W. Burgett, Colonel E. S. Chadbourn of San Francisco, Colonel John Gately of San Francisco, Colonel J. Burgin of San Francisco, Lieutenant Colonels J. S. Young of San Francisco, A. C. Casson of San Diego, W. D. Sanborn, Frank McLaughlin, L. C. Francis, E. Beck, Abraham Andrews, H. Choyński, Frank A. Vahl and G. H. Flippy.

Two divisions of the naval battalion, under Lieutenant Commander T. A. Nealey, were in the line, as were Company A of the Fifth regiment, under Captain Charles W. Poulter, and Company G of the Second, under Captain C. L. Haines.

The procession having reached the capitol building, Governor Budd and Governor-elect Gage were escorted to the assembly chamber where senators and assemblymen had gathered to meet them. The calling to order of the joint houses was impressive. The assembly was first called to order, then the senate, headed by Lieutenant Governor Peter and Lieutenant Governor-elect Neff, entered the room. After they had become seated the roll was called and the Governor announced. Both Governor and Governor-elect were invited to the desk by Lieutenant Governor Peter. Having taken their seats, prayer was offered by the chaplain, Supreme Justice E. E. Henshaw then administered the oath of office to Henry T. Gage. A Governor's salute of 12 guns was fired as soon as the oath had been administered, while the assembly chamber was filled with loud cheers for the new Governor. Governor Budd introduced Governor Gage, stating that it was the proudest moment since his own inauguration. Governor Gage then delivered his inaugural address as follows:

#### THE ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, and Fellow-Citizens.—To faithfully fulfill the solemn duties imposed upon me by the official oath just administered is my unutterable purpose. Individuals are at best, but weak instruments to guide the destiny of a state. Conscious of this truth, and being fully aware of the grave responsibilities incident to this sacred trust of office now imposed upon me, in order that I may be rightly guided in my public duties, I humbly repose my faith in that omnipotent power which alone directs the course of nations as of individuals.

#### WAR WITH SPAIN.

Our country has just emerged from a foreign war. Springing from the highest and noblest motives, the war through the gallantry of American soldiers and sailors, and the grand policy of the national administration, has been waged to a victorious end. While we deeply mourn our heroes who died in that great cause, we know their death was not in vain. History will be tender to their memory; our land will more proudly wave above the rest that sheltered them; our country will exalt their memory.

#### REFORMS IN CONGRESS.

As a result of that contest, Spain, crippled and bankrupt, gave its debt to America by the cession of territory. The peaceful acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, extending our empire beyond our Pacific shores, should be followed as a political necessity by the annexation of the Philippines. The center of control must move westward. California, favorably situated, will, among other advantages, reap the harvest of trade with these new territories, developing our many varied and growing resources, creating a western merchant marine for the carriage of our imports and exports, and turning to our market the nations of the world.

The Nicaragua canal, soon to be opened under the fostering care of America, will give us a short, eastern outlet, and the great fact of our ocean fortress, the Oregon will never again be a necessity.

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

Under these promising prospects the Philippines must be retained. No short

sighted policy should yield the land infested with American blood. The construction of the trans-Siberian railway will bring the wealth of Asia to our shores. Australia, Japan, China, Asia and Africa will be bound to us by the golden cords of commerce. Within sight of such a future we ourselves must assist in the development of this state. We must be neither niggardly nor extravagant. Prudence in governmental affairs is as dangerous as extravagance.

#### PARIS EXPOSITION.

The year 1899 will usher in a great commercial theater the exposition. It has been suggested that some appropriation for this great event should be granted in order that California may be properly represented in the exposition. This latter is to receive legislative consideration at all, since our legislature meets only every two years, the propriety and expediency of an appropriation for this purpose should be discussed in this legislative session, for it would be an burden upon the people to call home an extra session to deliberate upon this subject.

The question of such an appropriation is respectfully submitted to your consideration to take action in the premises as you deem advisable.

If any appropriation should be granted, it ought not to be so large or inconveniences as to become a tax to the tax payers; nor, in legislating upon this subject, should we provide for numerous high-salaried officers, with a long return of salaries to the public treasury.

It should be the aim of our government to assist free education by supplying suitable free school books to the public schools.

Until such object can be economically attained the printing of school books under the present system of selling them at cost price should be made self-sustaining, instead

of acquiring new appropriations therefor to be made at every session of the legislature. This was the theory of the present law, and seems not to have been accomplished.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The completion of the work already begun upon San Pedro harbor is of great importance to the state, and should receive the fullest support of our senators and representatives in congress, who should be requested to use their influence to favor the completion, as well as to give their fullest support of all measures designed to improve our rivers and harbors."

#### STATE EXPENSES.

Complaints have not been infrequent respecting the cost of administering the public business of the state, and communism is sometimes made with our own as to the cost of conducting the governments of other states.

While these complaints are not altogether unfounded, yet the comparison is unfair. This state, territorially speaking, is of vast proportions, being in width three hundred miles, and skirting almost the entire western boundary of the United States. Having an extensive area, so diverse a climate, and so great a variety of agricultural, horticultural and mineral resources, we should not expect to find the expense of governing this state no greater than that of other states of less territorial extent and fewer resources.

#### OVER-LEGISLATION.

The great extent of our state, its wonderful resources, the number of official departments, and the important provisions in our constitution and laws have heretofore afforded opportunity for waste and profligacy in the conduct of the government, to which my distinguished predecessors in office have often but vainly called attention.

In my opinion, among other things, we suffer much from over-legislation. The best laws are not usually the most complex. The aim and art of government is to attain simplicity. The best governed state has the fewest laws, and the wisdom of legislators may sometimes be shown to the advantage of the public weal by refraining from legislation. If our constitution were amended so that our legislative sessions should be held every four instead of two years, the people would derive much benefit and a more stable and economical government would follow.

#### NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

It may not be out of place here to call attention to the exorbitant cost of our elections by referring, among other matters, to the single item of advertising constitutional amendments. Although the newspapers of the state, as public censors, have usually been valuable assistants in urging ordinary laws of them appeal to oppose this matter when it comes to the advantage of their own constituents.

#### STATE EXPENSES.

Although the act providing for bonds for coyote scalps has long since been repealed, claims aggregating \$25,000 are likely again to be presented at this session of the legislature.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, State of California, January 3, 1899.

To the Senate and Assembly:

Gentlemen—I yield to my successor with great pleasure than I received from my predecessor, the Governorship of the state of California. When I was inaugurated the financial condition of the state was deplorable; and the task before me with a legislature composed of political opponents, was a formidable one.

For a number of years the state has been under a financial cloud and had pursued a ship-shod, down-at-the-heels, borrow-from-Peter-to-pay-Paul policy.

Payments of its debts were delayed, and its warrants were at a discount on the street—a condition of affairs disgraceful at home and disastrous abroad.

Its institutions were under neither systematic nor uniform laws, the hospitals were filling with those not entitled to shelter and deficiencies were the order of the day.

Bonuses were paid on coyote scalps and the Indian wars made the basis of gross frauds.

The Controller's estimates contained in his report to the legislature, from which the amount of the state's debts was deducted, was far from accurate and the legislature augmented the amounts beyond all reason.

State money was at loose ends; no account was taken thereof; and it is to be hoped that the force will be ready by February 1st.

General Maximo Gomez has issued an order directing the Cuban officers who are absent from their commands to return to them. The order has not been obeyed in the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santa Clara.

The United States steamer Clinch sailed this evening.

#### COST OF ELECTIONS.

I have approximately stated that it costs this state under the present election system at the rate of about \$25 for every ballot cast and counted at each general election. It is astounding that such expenses should go along for years unchallenged. If we are now to have a primary election law, such primary elections should, under no circumstances be made a tax upon the people, as under the present general election system, otherwise it would largely increase the present extravagant tax burdens.

Some immediate action should be taken to relieve the people of this state from the enormous expense of conducting elections rather than increasing them.

#### COMMISSIONS.

It has sometimes happened in previous legislatures (and I trust on such instance will occur here) that senators and assemblymen have pledged themselves to secure appropriations for the public institutions situated in their respective districts, without a thorough investigation of the immediate needs of such institutions.

In the heat of legislative business agreements have been made with fellow legislators having other measures to be passed, by which votes have been exchanged, and thereby excessive appropriations have passed both houses.

On account of this system of bartering in votes, and the facility with which large appropriations have been obtained, the officers of these public institutions have become creditors and prodigal in the expenditure of public money.

#### TRANSPON OF FUNDS.

Another mistake on the part of legislators has been to make all appropriations payable immediately out of the general fund instead of authorizing such payments to be made as they should be, at least 6 or 12 months thereafter out of future appropriations receipts. Such mistaken policy depletes the treasury by adding to the existing demands the amounts of such new appropriations.

This is a grave financial wrong. By this hasty practice the money to be expended for the payment of duly accrued demands, is diverted from its purpose, so that a transfer of money to a special fund is required to make up the deficit.

Furthermore, should these sums succeed the state treasury will be drained of the necessary money to pay its current expenses for at least six months, and until the receipt of money from the state taxes of the next fiscal year.

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# LEGISLATORS ORGANIZING

## Exciting Times at Sacramento.

### Clerk Duckworth and His Critics.

#### He is Interrupted in an Address and Told to Attend to Business.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—Both houses of the legislature were called to order yesterday at noon today. The whole session was devoted to caucusing. The Republican senators, however, made little progress in their caucus. Lou Martin was elected to act as president of arms during the session and Rev. A. J. Sturtevant was elected chaplain. After appointing a committee to conferring of Levitt of Alameda, Citter of Yuba and Wolf of San Francisco to attend to the matter of patronage, the caucus adjourned until this afternoon.

The Republicans assembled upon a sufficient number of employees for the purpose of permanent organization and when the noon hour arrived were prepared to get down to business.

The Democratic assemblymen held their caucus at 10 o'clock. J. B. Stanford of Ulrich was elected as chairman of the caucus and W. P. Bouie of Visalia as secretary. It was decided to give William Mead of Los Angeles the complimentary vote for speaker and Ben M. Madox their vote for chief clerk.

Colonel D. M. Burns stated to representatives of the press today that he has decided to become a candidate for United States senator.

Chief Clerk Duckworth of the last session called the assembly to order. He stated that no chaplain had been provided for in the new law governing the temporary organization of the body and requested the members to preserve order while heads were bowed in a few moments silent prayer.

Bill of San Francisco then introduced a resolution providing that the members be sworn in according to the roll call as provided by the Secretary of State. It was adopted. The members were sworn, ten at a time, Superior Judge Hart of Sacramento administering the oath.

The members having been sworn in, Duckworth stated that he had few words of advice and explanation to make to the members of the assembly as representatives of the state of California. He then referred to the 112 employees of the temporary organization of 1886, but was immediately interrupted by Belschaw of Contra Costa, who wanted to know if it was Duckworth's privilege to give the house a lecture on how to organize it as speedily as possible.

Duckworth replied that it was his privilege to speak, under the rules of 1886, and continue his address.

The wild excitement ensued. Assemblymen McElroy moved to proceed with the temporary organization and was declared out of order. McElroy then appealed to the house. The appeal was declared out of order. Mr. Beld was firm and the sergeant at arms was requested to compel the member to take his seat or leave the hall.

"I was charged with the responsibility of the number of employees on the temporary roll," continued Duckworth, "No one was more active in calculating the report than was Frank Coombs at that time speaker of the house. He it was who was the first to suggest that the responsibility be made mine. They had an investigation when I was too ill to be seen even by the members of my family, and the press united with Coombs to make it appear that I was indeed to blame."

The excitement by this time was beyond control. Members were raising points of order, and Duckworth was declared out of order to hear my remarks from this desk," cried Duckworth above the din, "have them printed in the journal of today's proceedings."

"Hush, sir," came from all parts of the house.

"Frank Coombs," continued Duckworth, "as speaker of the assembly could have stopped the payment of the 112 employees on the temporary roll of last year by refusing to endorse it. He induced it."

George J. Johnson of Sacramento took the floor with others. Duckworth hesitated. "I am only trying to state the inside of that matter, which privilege was denied me in 1886," he said. "If you choose to follow the policy of the assembly of two years ago in the matter and have it go out over the state I will cause."

The permanent organization of the assembly was proceeded with.

By noon both houses of the legislature had assembled in their respective quarters, but neither was fully prepared to effect permanent organization. The Republican caucus of both branches having been unable to agree upon the question of patronage. The state was organized and prepared for business by 6 o'clock in the evening and so informed Governor Budd.

In the caucus that was taken in the meantime the following employees were sworn in: Minnie, clerk, E. F. McElroy; instant minute clerk, D. G. Holt; and G. W. Domahue; enrolling enrolling clerk, E. H. Mayhew; assistant, Charles W. J. Clark; journal clerk, W. J. Mason; assistant, E. H. Healy; postmaster, Miss Lila Litchinger; assistant, Miss E. L. Kibbey; history clerk, F. M. Swasey; bill clerk, H. G. Simpson; assistant, Samuel W. A. Cholber; bill clerk, W. J. Guillford; assistant, George A. Lane; messenger to state printer, George B. Smith; mail carrier, William Cross; gatekeepers, A. L. Tilton; L. A. Chandler and Paul Pough; doorkeepers, J. M. Marks; assistant clerks, Fred L. Thomas, Ernest Michelin and Miss Phoebe Jones; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Burns; bookkeeper to sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Williams.

At the appointed hour the senator received and approved the list of new employees. A committee was then appointed to wait up and receive the new employees and inform them that the senate was organized and prepared for business. The government returned, and by the committee that he would be in a position to communicate with the new members. A resolution was taken

that the permanent organization of the

# OUR NEIGHBORS. SELMA'S VICTORY

## Happenings Round Fresno Defeated on the Gridiron.

### Items Called From Country The Game Was a Hard Exchanges.

#### Oil Development on the West Side—Profit in Raising Hogs.

From Tuesday's Daily:

Company E of the National Guard had three or four gold medals that were used in a monthly shooting contests. When the war broke out and the soldiers went away, the medals went also. One has been returned, but the others are still deteriorating the person of some one who is not entitled to them at all and steps should be instituted to bring them back to the company here—Visalia Delta.

John Livermore arrived Wednesday night from Dawson. He started November 16th and walked and waded 50 miles of the distance. There was considerable open water which made the trip much harder than it would otherwise have been. The mercury registered as low as sixty degrees below zero. Mr. Livermore is well pleased with his experience in Alaska and expects to return there in about a month. He says Louis Evermore was just able to get up from an eighty days spell of typhoid fever but took the survey just about the time he left—Selma Delta.

The More brothers, H. H. Swanson, Frank H. Owen and J. J. Schaeffer, bookkeeper to the sergeant-at-arms, Robert Clark.

Assemblyman Johnson of Sacramento introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the immediate use of the state printing office. It was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

Belschaw of Contra Costa introduced a resolution directing California's senators to vote for the treaty with Spain and endorsing the position of President McKinley on the question of the disposition of the Philippines. This was made a special order for tomorrow morning.

The assembly then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Little work was done on the senate bill of the capital this evening. The bill of \$250 was voted for the use of the state's financial committee. Three senators, Dickinson, Cutler and Doty were appointed as a committee to look after the financial committee. They are to be assisted by a committee of four from the assembly consisting of Knight, Boone, Crowder and Cobb.

The senatorial situation remains unchanged. George A. Knight came up from San Francisco this evening and is greeting friends in the lobby. The vote for Gavronoff will be canvassed tomorrow.

## GOD-SENT RAIN.

### Over Half an Inch of Moisture Fell.

#### The Downpour Gladdened the Hearts of the Farmers—Snow on Pine Ridge.

From Tuesday's Daily:

The New Year began in the best possible manner—with a copious rainfall.

At about 9 o'clock Sunday night rain began to fall and a steady, warm precipitation continued the greater part of the night. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a good shower occurred, making a total for the storm of .59 of an inch.

The rain was what the farmers were waiting for, and even praying for, and yesterday their faces looked brighter and happier. Everybody fell better on account of the welcome rain.

It meant that business would continue good, that the prospects were excellent for a bountiful harvest and that the calamity breakers and dry-season prospects had to get off the street corners or get their feet damp. The moral effect of the downpour was quite good—Madam Morey.

It is noticeable that many residents of this vicinity have taken advantage of the rain to wash soap to bathe a few bags for family use. Farmers now realize that it is absolutely necessary to diversify their products as far as possible in order to insure a never failing income and the hog has proved one of the most profitable additions to the subordinate department. Quicker returns come from him than from horses, cattle or sheep. He pays the rent in European countries, lifts the mortgage in the Northern States, and in conjunction with the cow and chicken, will roll-on the worn-out grass fields of the San Joaquin valley. No agricultural people thrive who buy grain or meats and pay for them with the price of other man products. The farmer is most independent who finds at least sustenance for his family from his fields, flocks and herds.—Sanger Herald.

I was charged with the responsibility of the number of employees on the temporary roll," continued Duckworth, "No one was more active in calculating the report than was Frank Coombs at that time speaker of the house. He it was who was the first to suggest that the responsibility be made mine. They had an investigation when I was too ill to be seen even by the members of my family, and the press united with Coombs to make it appear that I was indeed to blame."

The excitement by this time was beyond control. Members were raising points of order, and Duckworth was declared out of order to hear my remarks from this desk," cried Duckworth above the din, "have them printed in the journal of today's proceedings."

"Hush, sir," came from all parts of the house.

"Frank Coombs," continued Duckworth, "as speaker of the assembly could have stopped the payment of the 112 employees on the temporary roll of last year by refusing to endorse it. He induced it."

John J. Johnson of Sacramento took the floor with others. Duckworth hesitated. "I am only trying to state the inside of that matter, which privilege was denied me in 1886," he said.

"If you choose to follow the policy of the assembly of two years ago in the matter and have it go out over the state I will cause."

The permanent organization of the assembly was proceeded with.

By noon both houses of the legislature had assembled in their respective quarters, but neither was fully prepared to effect permanent organization. The Republican caucus of both branches having been unable to agree upon the question of patronage. The state was organized and prepared for business by 6 o'clock in the evening and so informed Governor Budd.

In the caucus that was taken in the meantime the following employees were sworn in: Minnie, clerk, E. F. McElroy; instant minute clerk, D. G. Holt; and G. W. Domahue; enrolling enrolling clerk, E. H. Mayhew; assistant, Charles W. J. Clark; journal clerk, W. J. Mason; assistant, E. H. Healy; postmaster, Miss Lila Litchinger; assistant, Miss E. L. Kibbey; history clerk, F. M. Swasey; bill clerk, H. G. Simpson; assistant, Samuel W. A. Cholber; bill clerk, W. J. Guillford; assistant, George A. Lane; messenger to state printer, George B. Smith; mail carrier, William Cross; gatekeepers, A. L. Tilton; L. A. Chandler and Paul Pough; doorkeepers, J. M. Marks; assistant clerks, Fred L. Thomas, Ernest Michelin and Miss Phoebe Jones; assistant sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Burns; bookkeeper to sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Williams.

At the appointed hour the senator received and approved the list of new employees. A committee was then appointed to wait up and receive the new employees and inform them that the senate was organized and prepared for business. The government returned, and by the committee that he would be in a position to communicate with the new members. A resolution was taken

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Assembly

# MRS. BOTKIN IS GUILTY

Imprisonment for Life  
the Penalty.

PROMPT VERDICT GIVEN

The Jury Were Out Only  
Four Hours.

THE RESULT IS A SURPRISE

The Prisoner Takes the Verdict  
Calmly, But Gives Way When  
the Court is Cleared—District  
Attorney Hosmer's Calm Clos-  
ing Argument—Scores the At-  
torneys for the Defense More  
Than the Prisoner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Another

to the general surprise of those who

have followed the Botkin trial, and

to the entire dismay of the defendant

and her attorneys, Mrs. Cordelia Bot-

kin was tonight found guilty of murder

in the first degree for causing the death

of Mrs. John P. Dunning by sending

a box of poisoned candy to her

temporary home in Dover, Del.

The condemned murderer will be spared an

ignominious death on the gallows, how-

ever, the jury that found her guilty im-

posing also the penalty of life impris-

onment. The verdict was unexpected.

An acquittal was confidently awaited

by the defense, while the prosecution

feared a disagreement. Rumors had

been in circulation to the effect that

several of the jurors strongly favored

the defense, and that their opinions

were too firmly grounded to be capable

of change. Although the jury was

only out four hours, more than one of

which was devoted to dinner, it is cur-

rently reported tonight that the verdict

was the result of a compromise. The

sex of the prisoner made such a com-

promise probable. Considering the un-

expectedness of the verdict, Mrs. Bot-

kin kept herself well in hand when her

fate was announced. Not until the

jurymen and most of the spectators had

left the courtroom did she give evi-

dence of collapse. Then she sank

back, half fainting, but rapidly re-

covered.

The jury retired at 5:55 p.m., but soon

after was taken out to dinner in charge

of a deputy sheriff. During the meet-

hour no word was made to the jury by

any of the men in whose hands lay

the fate of Mrs. Botkin. On returning

to the jury room the evidence was once

revised and a prolonged dis-

cussion took place. It is not known how

long the ballot was taken before a final

agreement was reached, but there are

rumors that at first the opinions of the

twelve jurors were not in accord and

that before unanimity was arrived at a

compromise was effected. At just about

9 o'clock word was sent to Judge Carroll

Cook that the jury was prepared to

make a report. Court was immediately

convened and at 9:15 o'clock, just four

hours after the case had been placed in

its hands, the jury stated, through its

foreman, that an agreement had been

reached; the verdict being that Mrs.

Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John

P. Dunning by means of poisoned

candy, was guilty in the first degree.

In accordance with the laws of California,

which empowers the jury to decide be-

tween hanging and imprisonment in

such cases, the guilty was fixed at

imprisonment for life.

While at no time during the trial had

Mrs. Botkin expressed herself as antici-

pating such a verdict, she received it

with remarkable calmness, exhibi-

ting no trace of emotion, though she

sat close to her sister, Mrs. Roberts,

and seemed to look her for sym-

pathy.

After the jury had been polled in the

usual manner, Judge Cook announced

that sentence would be pronounced on

Saturday, January 5th. He then re-

manded the prisoner to the custody of

the Sheriff, to be imprisoned in the

brunch county jail until called to re-

ceive final judgment, when she will be

transferred to the state penitentiary.

The courtroom was cleared, when

just after Mrs. Botkin had announced

to the deputy sheriff in a clear voice

that she was ready to go with him to

prison, occurred the only sensational

incident of the evening. The condemned

woman was about to rise when her

highly strung nerves seemed to relax

and suddenly she fell back into the

arms of Mrs. Roberts. It was thought

she had fainted, but in a moment a

gush of water received her and she re-

sumed her usual appearance, though

the tense nervous strain was still ap-

parent in the twiching of her muscles

and the quick movement of her hands

as her fingers drummed the table.

In a few minutes she apparently shook off

all signs of excitement and quietly ac-

companied the deputy sheriff from the

courtroom.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

Later that afternoon District Attorney

Hosmer completed his argument and

Judge Carroll Cook read his charge to

the jury, after which it retired for de-

bation. The argument for the

prosecution closed with District At-

torney Hosmer on the stand. Mr. Hosmer's method of summing up the case

for the prosecution was in great varia-

nce to the threatening and caustic ef-

fects of Attorney Knight and McGowan

for the defense. Mr. Hosmer was cool

and collected throughout. He modu-

lated his voice to a nicely and sedon

spoke passionately. The curious crowd

that gathered in the court room expect-

ing to hear Mrs. Botkin grizzled were

in a measure satisfied, but it was Mrs.

Botkin's attorneys and their methods in

the conduct of the case that Mr. Hosmer

made the principal point of his at-

tack.

Mr. Hosmer commenced his argument

with the incidents attending the arrival

of the package of candy at Dover, Del.

He continued the defense for

insinuating that the package might

have been placed in the mail bag by

any one connected with the post office.

He traced the package to the Penning-

ton home and its delivery to the sus-

pecting Mrs. Dunning and the passing

of the fun home to the gathered guests,

their sickness and the death of Mrs.

Dunning and her sister. Mr. Hosmer

deftly pictured the grief of the parents

and friends of the Pennington and Dun-

ning families and concluded with a

seating action upon the prisoner. He

took up the analysis of the defense for

its contention that members of the po-

lice department, or even the chemists

themselves, might have inserted the

toxic to make out a case. He pointed

out that Chemist Wolf had found

harmless arsenic and that Professor Price

had discovered the presence of arsenic

in the arsenic. The defense, in argu-

ment, asserted that only lump arsenic

had been found.

Mr. Hosmer addressed the jury on the

rights of witness. He contended that all

witnesses were entitled to respect

and that the defense

had been proved untrue.

The attorney for the defense attacked

the witness for the prosecution and intro-

duced evidence relevant to the case.

He attacked Attorney Knight particularly,

and charged him with being

an unscrupulous and despicable

attorney.

Mr. Hosmer argued that the defense

had been compelled to make out a case

by the facts.

He asserted that the defense had

been compelled to make out a case

by the facts.

He asserted that the defense had

been compelled to make out a case

by the facts.

## RAISIN GROWERS

Meet and Adopt New Contracts.

Grocers' Contract Made Over.

S. 100 Forms of Contract for Commercial and Cooperative Packers.

From Wednesday's Daily.  
At the adjourned meeting of delegates from the raisin growers of the various school districts held in Kerman last yesterday, action was taken on two very important matters. The growth of contract adopted at the last meeting was entirely done away with and a new one substituted. The principal difference between the two contracts is that the former contract was a 10% of sale to the association of the entire crop for one dollar and the average price received by the association, tithe passing on the payment of the dollar, while the new contract transfers title only to an undivided interest of five per cent of the crop, in consideration of one dollar and the services of the association in packing, selling, grading and inspecting the raisins.

The new contract is more binding than the old, and is safer from attack under the anti-trust law. It also has the advantage that the association can at any time, without legal process, take possession of the raisins and the burden is on the grower to bring suit to get them back, while, under the first contract the burden of bringing suit would have been on the association.

A double packers' contract was also adopted, one form for the co-operative and private packers, and another and more favorable form for the commercial packers. The regular contract binds the packers, in consideration of a 10% of prices somewhat less than one dollar, to pack his raisins under the absolute control of the inspection of the association, in break them, extract, to engage packers and turn over the raisins on hand whenever his house shall be disengaged, to keep his books in a form prescribed by the association, to ship goods only in the presence of a representative of the association, to make the association good against any loss occasioned by inferior grading or packing and to refrain from buying, selling or packing any raisins outside of the pool, unless such raisins be immediately brought under the complete control of the pool. The salaries of inspectors are to be paid by the association, instead of by the packers, as last year. Nothing is said about selling the raisins, and it is understood that raisins packed under this contract will be sold by the association directly.

For the benefit of such commercial packers as are willing to work in harmony with the association, a clause of contract has been arranged, containing an additional clause, permitting the packer to purchase the raisins packed by him at prices fixed by the association, with a discount of five per cent on commission, on condition that not more than two and one-half per cent of this shall be allowed for eastern brokerage, and that if this provision is violated or evaded, the packer shall not be allowed any commission on raisins afterwards purchased.

The two contracts, as finally adopted, are as follows:

**PACKERS' CONTRACT.**  
This agreement, made and entered into this ..... day of ..... 1899, by and between the California Raisin Growers' Association, a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the state of California (hereinafter referred to as the Association), the party of the first part, and, ..... the party of the second part.

Witnesseth: That, whereas, said first party was incorporated for the purpose of growing other things, of handling and packing raisins and producing in the state of California;

And whereas, said second party is engaged in the business of packing and selling raisins, and is desirous of packing raisins for said first party;

Now, Therefore, In consideration of the premises, it is mutually understood and agreed that between the parties hereto, as follows, to-wit:

1. That all raisins delivered by or for said association shall be weighed and a receipt given therefor as delivered at the packing house door of said second party, and said second party shall at any time, on demand of said association, and a return of said door receipt, deliver to said association a receipt, deliver to said association a

receipt for all raisins packed by him the following prices, to-wit:

Six crown Imperial clusters, 50 cents per 20-lb box.

Five crown Dehesa clusters, 45 cents per 20-lb box.

Four crown fancy clusters, 30 cents per 20-lb box.

Three crown London layers, 20 cents per 20-lb box.

Above raisins if packed in 10-lb boxes, 20 cents additional.

Above raisins if packed in 5-lb boxes, 10 cents additional.

Loose Muscatine, Sultana, Thompson, Seedless, and Sultana, 20 cents per 5-lb box.

Frances for packing Valencias and for packing raisins in special cartons to be agreed upon hereafter. Said packers' charges, in respect to each separate lot, shall be paid when the packing of such lots is completed, and correct, and complete statements of all raisins packed from such lot are delivered to the said second party.

2. Said first party agrees that he will at his own expense cultivate and care for the said crops and cure the same to the satisfaction of the inspector of the said association, and as soon as the same are so cured will deliver the same to the said association at some packing house separate and apart or partitioned off from that in which the business of seedling is conducted. No party and approved by the said association at any time received in a packing house, or subdivision thereof, shall be removed elsewhere without the written consent of said association.

3. Said association shall provide, at the cost of said second party, such tools as it may deem necessary for the purpose of keeping a correct account of all raisins delivered to said second party, such books to be kept separate and generally by said second party. The same to be open at all times to the inspection of said association.

4. All raisins shall be graded and packed under the supervision of an inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed and paid by said association, and its inspectors and other agents of said association shall at all times have free access to the premises of said association, for the purpose of seeing if the terms of the contract are being performed by said second party.

5. All losses or damages suffered by said association on account of rejection of any of the grapes packed hereunder, by reason of inferior grading or packing, shall be paid on demand by said second party.

6. Said second party shall not buy, or sell any raisins, except raisins bought from said association unless the selling and handling of such raisins shall at once be placed under the entire control and management of said association; by accordance with the terms of the "Growers' contract" for 1898 and 1899; and if being impossible, in the nature of things, to determine what damage would accrue to said association by a violation of this provision, said second party agrees to pay to said association, on demand, as liquidated damages, twenty dollars (\$20) per ton, for each and every ton of grapes bought, packed or sold in violation of this provision.

7. All raisins delivered to said association shall be at all times under the sole and exclusive control of said association, and all raisins, when packed, shall be delivered on board the raft, or car, or truck, or of express to said association, but in no event are to be delivered on board the cars, except under the immediate personal supervision of an inspector to be appointed by said association.

8. Said second party shall furnish reasonably storage facilities for raisins delivered hereunder, free of charge, but in the event said second party's packing house shall be overcrowded, said association will, on demand, furnish storage for the surplus raisins elsewhere; but the transfer of the goods to the place of storage shall be at the expense of said second party.

9. In the event the said second party should fail to comply with the provisions of the contract, on its part to be performed, said association may, at its option, consider this contract canceled and end at an end, and give notice to said second party, at once, at its option, to take such action as or proceeding as it may be advised, and this agreement is at all times to apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the respective parties.

10. Said second party shall not assign this contract, or any interest therein, without the written consent of said association.

**ADDITIONAL CLAUSE FOR COMMERCIAL PACKERS.**

The contract for the commercial packers is the same as the above, with the addition of the following:

"Said association shall announce to the trade from time to time by telegraph or telephone, or by circulars, the prices and terms at which it will sell its raisins, but reserving to itself the right to advance prices without notice, and said second party shall have the right to purchase any portion of the packed raisins that may be in said second party's packing house, or which may have been sent from there for sale, at the prices subsisting at the time of purchase, but such purchases shall not be considered to have been made until paid for in cash, unless by written consent of said association. On all such purchases said second party shall be allowed a discount of 5 per cent, but upon the distinct understanding that said party shall not pay or in any other manner allow in money or in goods more than 2½ per cent. Eastern brokerage, which brokerage shall be allowed to brokers only. It appears to the satisfaction of said association that said second party is violating this clause of this agreement, then, at the option of said association, the discount of 5 per cent may be recalled and the same, if received, shall be repaid by him, and said second party shall not at any time thereafter be entitled to a discount of 5 per cent on any purchases made in this clause in this clause provided. The payment for raisins so purchased shall be deemed an acceptance and approval of the quality and weight of the raisins, and said second party shall have no claims against said association on account of such purchases."

**GROWERS' CONTRACT.**

The growers' contract is as follows:

1. That all raisins delivered by or for said association shall be weighed and a receipt given therefor as delivered at the packing house door of said second party, and said second party shall at any time, on demand of said association, and a return of said door receipt, deliver to said association a

receipt for all raisins packed by him the following prices, to-wit:

Six crown Imperial clusters, 50 cents per 20-lb box.

Five crown Dehesa clusters, 45 cents per 20-lb box.

Four crown fancy clusters, 30 cents per 20-lb box.

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Above raisins if packed in 10-lb boxes, 20 cents additional.

Above raisins if packed in 5-lb boxes, 10 cents additional.

Loose Muscatine, Sultana, Thompson, Seedless, and Sultana, 20 cents per 5-lb box.

Frances for packing Valencias and for packing raisins in special cartons to be agreed upon hereafter. Said packers' charges, in respect to each separate lot, shall be paid when the packing of such lots is completed, and correct, and complete statements of all raisins packed from such lot are delivered to the said second party.

2. Said first party agrees that he will at his own expense cultivate and care for the said crops and cure the same to the satisfaction of the inspector of the said association, and as soon as the same are so cured will deliver the same to the said association at some packing house separate and apart or partitioned off from that in which the business of seedling is conducted. No party and approved by the said association at any time received in a packing house, or subdivision thereof, shall be removed elsewhere without the written consent of said association.

3. Said association shall provide, at the cost of said second party, such tools as it may deem necessary for the purpose of keeping a correct account of all raisins delivered to said second party, such books to be kept separate and generally by said second party. The same to be open at all times to the inspection of said association.

4. All raisins shall be graded and packed under the supervision of an inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed and paid by said association, and its inspectors and other agents of said association shall at all times have free access to the premises of said association, for the purpose of seeing if the terms of the contract are being performed by said second party.

5. All losses or damages suffered by said association on account of rejection of any of the grapes packed hereunder, by reason of inferior grading or packing, shall be paid on demand by said second party.

6. Said second party shall not buy, or sell any raisins, except raisins bought from said association unless the selling and handling of such raisins shall at once be placed under the entire control and management of said association; by accordance with the terms of the "Growers' contract" for 1898 and 1899; and if being impossible, in the nature of things, to determine what damage would accrue to said association by a violation of this provision, said second party agrees to pay to said association, on demand, as liquidated damages, twenty dollars (\$20) per ton, for each and every ton of grapes bought, packed or sold in violation of this provision.

7. All raisins delivered to said association shall be at all times under the sole and exclusive control of said association. Such packing house shall be so selected and the said association notified thereof in writing on or before the first day of June in each year, failing which selection and notification the same may be selected by the said association, and the said association may at any time, for sufficient cause, revoke its agreement with all packers, as this would put an end to the plan of selling any of the crops to the said first party.

8. All losses or damages suffered by said association on account of rejection of any of the grapes packed hereunder, by reason of inferior grading or packing, shall be paid on demand by said second party.

9. Said second party shall not buy, or sell any raisins, except raisins bought from said association unless the selling and handling of such raisins shall at once be placed under the entire control and management of said association; by accordance with the terms of the "Growers' contract" for 1898 and 1899; and if being impossible, in the nature of things, to determine what damage would accrue to said association by a violation of this provision, said second party agrees to pay to said association, on demand, as liquidated damages, twenty dollars (\$20) per ton, for each and every ton of grapes bought, packed or sold in violation of this provision.

10. Said second party shall not assign this contract, or any interest therein, without the written consent of said association.

**THE NEW REGIME**

## HE IGNORED THEM

Cartwright Proves an Ingrate.

Chairman Sayre's Wishes Set at Naught.

The County Clerk Also Showed His Contempt for the Democrats.

From Wednesday's Daily.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction over the selection of County Clerk Cartwright's deputy, as Mr. Cartwright has seen fit to ignore the wishes both of the Democratic county central committee and also of the Board of Supervisors. Condemnation of his persistency in choosing his personal friends and ignoring the desires of the Democratic committee, which represents the party, and in also setting at naught the wishes of the Board of Supervisors, which is Democratic and Populist in complexion, could be heard on the streets yesterday and no attempt was made to conceal the feelings.

Mr. White vigorously denied that he at least had ever used any such language or advocated any such methods toward persons who would not join. Mr. Waterman, who conducted Mr. White in his choice of a deputy, said that he could easily find any one who would be willing to do the work.

Mr. Cartwright has stated all along that he intended to submit his appointment to the Democratic and Populist county central committees for approval and the Populist committee endorsed the members of that party who were given positions under the County Clerk. The Democratic members whom Mr. Cartwright desired to name were John Ewing, A. D. Ewing and Miss O. C. Stewart. Last Saturday he submitted those names to the Democratic county central committee and the committee refused to ratify the appointments of Mr. Ewing and Mr. Pugh. They had no objection to Miss Stewart, whom he had selected for the sake of her being a capable young lady. It was pointed out to him that she was not a member of the party and he had worked hard for Mr. Cartwright's election and had done services in the past. But with Mr. Ewing and Mr. Pugh it was different. The committee had no objection whatever to those gentlemen personally. Both are competent and their Democracy was unquestioned, but the objection made to Mr. Ewing was that he was related to District Attorney Everts and that Mr. Everts had decided upon D. S. Church, another relative, for a deputyship. Besides, Mr. Ewing's brother-in-law, is also his law partner and will naturally fall into Mr. Everts' law practice when that gentleman has retired to public life. In other words, the committee did not approve of connecting all the offices in the court house by family ties. It is further understood that Mr. Ewing will be attorney for the Public Administrator.

The objection to Mr. Pugh was similar in nature. He has a brother who is now receiving county pay at the hospital, and inasmuch as there is not any one much to go around, they thought that their families should be given a chance to have their share. The Board of Supervisors, to a man, are also very much dissatisfied with Mr. Cartwright's action in dismissing J. B. Johnson, as clerk of the board. Chairman Sayre, who has been at the head of the board for a number of years and who has been one of the most staunch Democrats in the county, especially desired the retention of Mr. Johnson, who has proved himself to be one of the most efficient and hard-working employees in the county. He is and always has been a Democrat, and has served his party well. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the board and knows where to put his finger on any record or document needed and can produce it at a moment's notice. It was not believed that Mr. Cartwright would dismiss Mr. Johnson as it was thought he would be retained, and the convenience he would be to the board. It was also thought that the loss of one of the old stand-bys of the party, such as Mr. Sayre, would have sufficient weight with Mr. Cartwright to secure that appointment. But Mr. Cartwright seems to be so flushed with his success that he now cares nothing for any one or anything save himself and his personal wishes, and he seems to be determined to lock horns not only with the Democratic county central committee, but also with the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Cartwright did not appoint Mr. Ewing or Mr. Pugh until a late hour yesterday afternoon, stacking up law books and arranging the office.

Mr. Cartwright appointed Chief Deputy Williams under Truman Hart as a deputy to break in his corps of assistants. As already published, Mr. Cartwright's deputies are: George C. St. Louis, Miss O. C. Stewart, J. E. Cartwright, G. P. Cummings, A. D. Ewing and John H. Pugh.

Sheriff Collins toasted his toes at the court house yesterday, and the former incumbents all have ex's to their names now. There was no particular incident in connection with the change of administration, the only thing of any interest at all was the deputizations, and in the case of the District Attorney and the County Clerk the trouble was rather amusing to those who looked on.

D. S. Church appeared in the District Attorney's office in the afternoon and made himself at home, although he had not been officially appointed. It seems that Dante R. Prince, whose many Democratic and Republican friends hoped to see him in the office and hear his joyful laugh resound through the corridors of the court house, was turned down by Mr. Everts, although he was the choice of the Democratic county central committee. Prince was the most active worker for Mr. Everts and was through his efforts largely responsible for the Democratic nomination in the recent election.

Mr. Prince was turned down by Mr. Everts, but Judge Prince would not make a "third campaign" and was thrown over for Mr. Everts' relative, W. H. Crofton. But Judge Prince would not make a "third campaign" and was thrown over for Mr. Everts' relative, W. H. Crofton.

The new regime took office at the court house yesterday, and the former incumbents all have ex's to their names now. There was no particular incident in connection with the change of administration, the only thing of any interest at all was the deputizations, and in the case of the District Attorney and the County Clerk the trouble was rather amusing to those who looked on.

The new board organized without any standing or ceremony, Supervisor Martin deposited himself comfortably in the upholstered chair formerly occupied by Supervisor Garrett, while Supervisor Burleigh filled the chair vacated by Supervisor Rose.

The new board proceeded at once to organize. Supervisor Scott moved that the selection of a chairman be made by ballot, and the motion was promptly seconded by Supervisor Manly.

The members then proceeded to ballot, the result of which was that J. H. Sayre received four votes and Thomas Martin one. Mr. Sayre cast his ballot in compliment to his predecessor.

The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The members were late taking their seats and the crowd outside the railing filled with an anxious throng of job hunters. They all seemed to be expectant and each looked as though he had a lead-pipe clutch on a winner.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday, in refusing the wishes of Chairman Sayre, adjourned the session yesterday, forenoon, to a large and disorderly audience. The space outside the railing was filled with an anxious throng of job hunters. They all seemed to be expectant and each looked as though he had a lead-pipe clutch on a winner.

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